Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 53 —[New Series. TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1829. WHOLE NO. 233. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will e continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter & Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton & Co.* in Fayetteville, and *A. Torrence & Co.* in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for CASH. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12, 1829.—17*.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render th m comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro.' N. C. May 30. 1828 —84tf.

PHILADELPHIA
Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

Of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship. HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HIESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed at this Office, with neatness and despatch.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE.

ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT THE

SALISBURY
MEDICAL AND DRUG STORE,

AN extensive and well selected assortment of *Drugs & Medicines*; ALSO, *Paints, Stationery, Perfumery* and the best of *Wines and Liquors*, selected expressly for medical purposes. All of which will be disposed of on advantageous terms, for cash, or on a short credit, to punctual customers.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

☞Particulars hereafter.

May 11, 1829. 32.

Proposals

For publishing a Geographical Synopsis.

BY P. BARRY.

THIS work is in tabular form and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revenue, military strength, seat of government, largest city, river, mountain, with their dimensions; the latitude, minerals, staple productions, with other valuable information of all the modern Geographical divisions of the earth.

It will be published on fine paper, in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at $1 per copy, or 2.00 lined and hung with rollers.

N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus.

21tf.

Valuable Mills and Land

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next, on the premises, at a credit of one and two years, the *Mills* and *Land* adjoining on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, known by the name of Douthet's Mills, subject to the widow's right of dower, in the same. The tract of land partly occupied by the mill and pond contains about

One hundred Acres,

and is sold under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the purpose of making a divison among the numerous heirs of the late proprietor. SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

April 20, 1829.—7t35.

Duncan G. MacRae

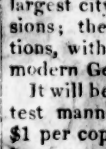
INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandize. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfacton to his employers. 6teowt32.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

DR. GILES



OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when professionally engaged.

N. B. He has just received from Philadelphia a good selection of fresh MEDICINES.

4t231.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

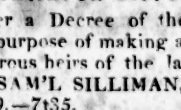
S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE on hand a quantity of Thomastown Lime, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, wholesale or retail, *low* for *Cash*. Likewise an assortment of IRON, suitable for Wagon, Stage and Gig Tire. 4t28.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st Aug. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. ight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, }
CHARLES L. BOWERS. }

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[40t 1 Aug.]

Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocess of North-Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, May 23d.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE

LAND DEEDS, SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
WARRANTS, WITNESS TICKETS,
ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, &c. &c. &c.

Desultory Selections.

From Legends of the Lakes.

DONAGHA DEE'S TWO WISHES.

There was once (a long time ago) a poor man, whose name was Donagha Dee, and he lived in a small cabin, not far from a forest, in the heart of the county of Kerry. Ireland at that time was not so bare as it is now, but was covered with great forests; inasmuch that it was said a squirrel might have travelled from Dingle de Couch to the city of Cork without once touching the ground. Now, you must know, that Donagha was a very poor man, and had a scolding wife; so that, between his wife and his poverty, he could scarcely ever get a moment's peace. A man might, perhaps, put up with a cross word now and then from a woman, if she was pretty, or had any other good about her; but, unluckily, Donagha's wife had nothing at all to recommend her; for, besides being cross, she was as old and as ugly as the black gentleman himself; so you may well suppose they had but a dog and cattish sort of life. One morning, in the beautiful month of May, Donagha was quietly smoking his *doodeen* (pipe) in the chimney corner, when his wife, coming in from the well with a can of water, opened upon him all at once, as if there were a thousand bugles in her throat. "You lazy good for nothing stocagh" said she, "have you nothing else to do this blessed morning but to sit poking over the ashes with your *doodeen* stuck in your jaw? wouldn't it be fitter for you to be gathering a *brosna* (fire wood) than to be sitting there as if you were fastened to the *sieshtheen* (low seat) with a twelvepenny nail?" All this she said and much more, to which Donagha made no reply, but quietly took his bill-hook and gad and away with him to the forest. I don't know what made him so quiet with her—may be he wasn't in fighting humor, and may be he thought it best to get out of the way, for they say a good *retrate* is better than a bad fight any day. A beautiful fine day it was, sure enough; the sun was dancing through the trees, and the little birds were singing like so many pipers at a *pattern*; so that it was like a new life to Donagha, who feeling the cockles of his heart rise within him, took up his bill-hook and began to work as contented as if he had nothing at home to fret him. But he wasn't long at work, when he was amazed at the sound of a voice that seemed to come out of the middle of the wood; and though it was the sweetest voice he had ever heard, he couldn't help being frightened at it too a little, for there was something in it that wasn't like the voice of man, woman or child.—"Donagha! Donagha!" said the voice; but Donagha didn't much like to answer.—"Donagha!" said the voice again; so when Donagha heard it again, he thought may be it would be better for him to speak. "Here I am," says he; and then the voice answered back again—"Donagha, don't be frightened," said the voice, 'for sure I'm only Saint Brandon, that's sent to tell you, because you're a good *christin* and minds your duty, you shall have two wishes granted to you; so take care what you wish for, Donagha." "Och, success to you for one saint, any how," said Donagha, as he began to work again, thinking all the time what in the wide world he had best wish for. Would he take riches for his first wish? then what should he take for the second? a good wife, or wouldn't it be better not to have any wife at all? Well, he thought for a long time without being able to make up his mind what to wish for. Night was coming on, and so Donagha, having gathered a great bundle of fire wood up, tied it well with his gad, & heaving it upon his shoulder, away home with him. Donagha was fairly spent with the work of the day, so that it was no wonder he should find the load on his shoulder rather too much for him; and stumbling with weariness, he was obliged at length to throw it down; sitting on his bundle, poor Donagha was in great botheration; the night was closing in fast, and he knew what kind of a welcome he'd have before him if he either staid out too late, or returned without a full load of firing. "Would to heaven," says he in his distress, and forgetting the power of his wish, "would to heaven that this *brosna* could carry me instead of my being obliged to carry it." Immediately the *brosna* began to move on with him, and seated at the top of it, poor Donagha cut a mighty figure surely; for until he reached his own door he never stopped roaring out a thousand murders, he was so vexed with himself at having thrown away one of his wishes so foolishly. His wife Vauria, (Maria) was standing at the door looking out for him, ready to give him a good *saletting*; but she was fairly struck dumb at seeing Donagha so queerly mounted, and at hearing him crying out in such a manner. When she came a little to herself, she asked a thousand questions about how he came to be riding on a brosna; and poor Donagha being so questioned, could not help telling her the whole story just as it happened. It was then that she was mad angry in earnest with him, to think that he would throw away his luck. Donagha, worn out and perplexed, was not able to bear it, and at length he cried out, as loud as he could, "I wish to heaven, I wish to heaven, you old scold, that's the plague of my life, I wish to heaven, that Ireland was between us." No sooner said than done, for he was whipped up by a whirlwind and dropped at the north eastern side of Ireland, where Donaghadee now stands. And Vauria, house and all, was carried off at the same time to its most south western part, beyond Dingle, and not far from the great Atlantic Ocean. The place to this day, is known by the name of Tig na Vauria, or Mary's House; and when people would speak of places wide asunder, it has become a sort of proverb to say, "As far as Tig na Vauria from Donaghadee."

Salsafy or Vegetable Oysters.—This plant, *Tragopogon Porrifolium*, is biennial, and the root is a good substitute for the real oysters. It is of easy cultivation in a rich soil. The young plants are not so liable to be destroyed by insects as most other biennials. The roots are white and shaped like a parsnip. They may be taken up late in the Autumn and secured in moist sand from the air; or be suffered to remain out, and dug when wanted. Every lover of oysters who lives at a distance from the sea shore, will wish to cultivate this plant after he has once eaten it, when properly prepared for the table.

Mode of Cooking.—Wash the roots, and cut them transversely into thin pieces, boil them in a little water: when boiled soft, mash them, and thicken the whole with flower, to some degree of thickness; then fry them in the fat of salt pork or butter. They are a luxury.

N. E. Farmer.

A fat, puffy, big wigged, little chap, got up into his desk to read prayers to a small congregation one Friday morning, where I was present; the clerk was ready in his desk below him. The printed book out of which the little chap had to read prayers was dog-eared, torn and missing: he hunted for some time; and at length called, thinking that the first page, dog-eared as is was and torn, had dropped, and was lying somewhere by, "John! John! what is become of Almighty, and most merciful Father? I can't find Him."

My father sometimes said that he knew the length of an old woman's conscience; for he had been told the measure. An old woman, who was one of the weeders in the garden, accosted him one morning, and said, "My lord, there is a great deal of red tape in the gardenhouse; may I take some of it?"—"Yes, good woman, certainly; take enough in conscience," said he. The head-gardener, who afterwards had occasion for some tape, finding but little left, measured the remainder, and found the old woman had taken thirty feet and about a half.

From age or infirmity, when elected, Popes generally hold their office but a short time. A London paper makes the annexed comparison:—

Taking the precise period of one thousand years, viz. from A. D. 828, when Egbert, having united the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, ascended the throne of all England, & Louis I. reigned in France, we shall find that, up to the present time, 56 kings have reigned in England, 49 in France, and that during the same period 452 Popes have been elected, giving an average of little more than six years to each.

DIPLOMATIC DISTINCTIONS.

In the minds of most people there is a confused notion about diplomatic titles, which it is worth while to correct. The terms Embassador, Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister Resident, &c. are used by some editors as synonymous; and hence very few people are acquainted with the real rank of our Representatives abroad. Upon this subject we shall offer a few remarks.

An Embassador is, properly speaking, a representative of the highest grade. He is usually appointed only upon special occasions, and is looked upon as the representative of the person of his Sovereign, on which account he is entitled to higher honors than any other representative. The United States have never appointed an Embassador, nor have they ever, we believe, received an Embassador from any foreign Court.

The only ministers known to the present practice of Government, are the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and the Charge d'Affairs, and these are the grades now most in employ all over Europe. Some few nations still retain the grade of Minister Resident, which is inferior to the Plenipotentiary, but higher than the Charge d'Affairs. In the early period of our Government, we believe the grade of Minister Resident was for a time introduced. All these Ministers enjoy the same privileges, such as exemption from the operation of the laws of the country where they reside; but they differ in the honors to which they are entitled and in the emoluments they receive.

At the present time, the United States have abroad six ministers of the first, and seven of the second grade. There are Ministers Plenipotentiary near the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Colombia and Mexico, and there are Charges d'Affairs, in Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, Brazil, Buenos Ayres and Peru.

During the late revolutionary contests in South America, the Government of the United States empoyed a sort of semi-diplomatic agents to superintend their interests in that quarter who were called "Agents for Commercial Affairs," and who, although not regularly accredited by the different revolutionary Governments which had not yet been acknowledged by the United States, were known by them to be public agents, and were treated with a reasonable consideration. All these agencies ceased with the acknowledgment of South American Independence, when Ministers were appointed to the different States

Consuls differ from Ministers in the nature of their functions, as well as in that of their privileges. They are not ordinarily admitted to a correspondence with the Government within the jurisdiction of which they reside, but must communicate through their Minister. They are not exempt from the ordinary operation of the law, and are in fact merely commercial agents. All the great commercial nations, except the United States, have Consuls General. We have none of that grade, with the single exception of one at Algiers, who having to perform duties more of a diplomatic than of a commercial character, is on that account invested with a degree of dignity, and placed on the list of salary officers. All the other members of the Consular Corps are Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, who, with the exception, we believe, of our Commercial Agent at London, receive no compensation for their services except the fees authorized by law, and for notarial documents. These fees, in a majority of cases, amount to a very limited sum.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Singular Names.—A meeting was held at the Merchant's Exchange, in the city of New York, on the 22d ultimo, to consider the subject of the claims of the merchants of the United States upon the government of France for spoliations, at which Mr. *Preserved Fish* presided. And a marriage lately took place at Fall River, Massachusetts, between Mr. Andrew Fearing, merchant, of Boston to Miss *Aldirorontiphoscophorino Cowen*, of Fall River.

The proscription at Washington is plied vigorously, and displays as it advances, more unequivocal characteristics of barbarity. Mr. Munroe the Post Master at Washington, said for a long time

to be the best Post Master in the country, has been turned off in favour of a Dr. Jones, who getting no business in his profession, turned politician. Mr. Sweeny, for twenty years an efficient clerk in the same Department, is removed for political reasons. When the Post Office is turned into a political engine, and made subservient to party purposes, a death blow is struck at the great medium through which the public mind corresponds. We have every reason to fear an organized system of espionage next.

Whig.

Tributes to Merit.—Mr. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, has just finished three elegant swords, which, by resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, are to be presented to Captain Ballard and Lieutenants Cross and Mayo, as tokens of approval of the gallent bearing of those gentlemen in the several engagements in which they took an active part during the late war. The United States Gazette says that the swords are something smaller than those formerly worn, but are conformable to the mode. The blades are of the finest steel, etched with views of the engagemets in which the respective officers to reccive them were prominent, containing the names of the donors and receivers. The handles and guards are of solid gold, elegantly and appropriately chased; and the whole reflect the highest credit on the manufacturer. The cost of these swords is twelve hundred dollars. *Balt. Amer.*

Patronage to Editors.—The favor shown by President Jackson to the Editors of newspapers who advocated his election, evinces something more than a determination to "reward his friends and punish his foes." It demonstrates a determination to retain the support of those newspapers, although only to be had by direct bribery and corruption. It was a part of the policy of the last administration to prevent Postmasters and other important officers of government, being concerned as editors and publishers of newspapers; but this wise administration appoints the editors of papers to office, under, as we believe, the express stipulation that they will continue to control and manage their papers. This is done to subsidize the press; to make it an instrument to perpetuate power and subvert right. To reward editorial services, *Isaac Hill*, of the New Hampshire Patriot, has received a lucrative appointment, and now grows fat on the pap of the Treasury. Nor has he relinquished his paper, but by the patronage of government is enabled to enlarge and improve it. The *three conductors of the Boston Statesman* have also received their reward. One is made District Attorney, another Collector of the port of Boston, and the ostensible Editor Postmaster of the city. These three gentlemen, for political services as editors and joint editors of a single paper, that did more to abuse the former, than to elect the present Executive, have been rewarded with three of the best offices in Massachusetts, in the gift of the President. The support of these men in the same paper, has thus been bought for the present administration. The same disposition has been exhibited in other places, and we do not remember but one instance where the rewarded editor has relinquished the management of his paper.

This accounts for the high tone that party papers have assumed in favor of President Jackson, and for the calumny and abuse daily heaped on his predecessor and every member of his cabinet.

[*Providence Journal.*

We understand that Mr. Nathaniel Perry, of Western, has been committed to jail in Fairfield (Conn.) charged with having murdered his wife on Friday last. On the afternoon of that day, two of Mr. Perry's oldest sons went home on a visit, when they found their mother with a handkerchief twisted around her neck, tied to one of the andirons before the fire, just breathing her last. On examination, it appeared that she had been knocked down, and then choked by the hands of the wretch before he tied her to the andiron. Perry was found near the house intoxicated.—Mrs. Perry was a respectable woman, 46 years of age, and has left nine children, the youngest but three years old.

[*Bridgeport Farmer.*

As a specimen of the notes prepared by Sir Walter Scott, of the new edition of his novels, the *Literary Gazette* gives the following. The subject is the *Kind Gallows of Crieff*, mentioned in *Waverly*:—"This celebrated gibbet, was in the memory of the last generation, still standing at the western end of the town of Crieff, in Perthshire. Why it was called the *kind* gallows, we are unable to inform the reader with certainty; but it is alledged the highlanders used to touch their bonnets as they passed a place which had been fatal to many of their countrymen, with the ejaculation—"God bless her nain sell, and the Teil tam you!' It may, therefore, have been called kind, as being a sort of native or kind place of doom to those who suffered there, as in fulfilment of a natural destiny."

Traits of Seamen.—MUTINY.—The following anecdote is told of the late Admiral Cornwallis when Captain of the *Canada*. The crew, being in arrear of pay, addressed a "round robin" to their commander, wherein they declared to a man, that they would not fire a gun until they were paid. Capt. Cornwallis, on the receipt of the letter, "turned the hands up," and thus laconically addressed them—"My lads! the ship will be paid when we return into port; and as to your not fighting, I only hope we may fall in with the largest first-rate frigate out of France, for I'm positive the devil himself could not keep you from tearing her to pieces." The *Jacks* were so tickled with the tar-like compliment, that they returned to their duty, perfectly satisfied with themselves and their Captain.

Overboard.—There was a lazy fat fellow amongst us who was always lolling or sleeping on the hencoops, upon whom we resolved to play a trick: so seizing an opportunity when he was snug on his customary roost, we planted ourselves with buckets of water just over him. At a signal given he was jerked off the coop and soused from head to foot with such a full and overflowing torrent of the briny fluid, accompanied by a cry of "Man overboard! Rope! Rope! Down with the Helm!" &c. that he actually struck out as if swimming for his life; till a failure in the supply of water succeeded by peals of laughter, brought him to a sense of his situation.

Twelve Years' Mil. Adv,

Masonry respected by Pirates.—We formerly noticed the advantages arising from masonry, by a brother being kindly treated by the natives of Africa, when cast ashore in a helpless condition on their coast. A more striking proof of its influence was given at a meeting of the Leith and Canongate Lodge on Thursday evening. The Captain of a vessel stated, that when sailing on the South American seas, he was boarded by pirates, who from their numbers, rendered resistance vain. The Captain and several of the crew were treated with much rudeness and about to be bound, while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these circumstances, when entreaty and supplication were not listened to, the Captain, as a *dernier resort*, made the mystic sign, "which none but craftsmen ever knew." The Captain of the piratical crew immediately returned the same, and gave orders to stop the proceedings—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all the fondness of an old acquaintance. Mutual acts of kindness then passed between them—every article seized was restored, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers. *Scotsman.*

The Duke of Newcastle, is the reputed author of the following appeal to ignorance and bigotry.

"*Idolaters getting into Parliament!*—This is startling, Protestants, but not the less true; and *the more startled you are in these dangerous times. the better for us all.*----*Watch the great idolatry*—There it stands yet; there is the Pope, still showing himself as God! there are his Councils, calling sinful men infallible—his priests, keeping knowledge from the people and persecuting those who desire or offer it—filling the Inquisition, proscribing the Bible, debasing the mind, darkening the Gospel of Jesus by the commandments, and his liberty by the heavy burdens of men—encouraging crime by indulgencies, setting up the pardon of God to the highest bidder, and refusing it to the poor; there are his votaries bowing down to men, both living and dead, to the Virgin, to the mass, to pictures, and to relics; there, in short, is the whole mystery of iniquity—the whole multitude of idolatries!"

Good people, for whom such rubbish was intended, turn to your 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and see even old Bunyan's opinion of the Pope in his time, when he was a much more efficient bug-a boo than at the present period:—

"Now I saw in my dream, that at the end of this valley, lay blood, bones, ashes, and bodies of men, even of pilgrims, that had gone this way formerly, and while I was thus musing what should be the reason, I espied a little before me a cave, where two giants, Pope and Pagan, dwelt in old times, by whose power and tyranny the men whose bones, blood, ashes, &c. lay there, were cruelly put to death. But by this place Christian went without much danger, whereat I somewhat wondered, but I have since learnt that Pagan has been dead many a day; and as for the other, though he be yet alive, he is, by reason of age, and also of the many severe brushes that he met with in his younger days, grown so crazy and stiff in his joints, that he can now do little more than sit in his cave's mouth, grinning at pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails because he cannot come at them."—*Pilgrim's Progress.*

March of Popery.—An industrious and civil Irish Washerwoman, who was in the habit of giving her professional assistance at six o'clock in the morning in a family, a few days ago, instead of giving her attendance at the usual hour. "dropped in" about eleven. The consequence of her delay was a remonstrance on the part of the mistress of the house, accompanied by a threat of dismissal in case of a repetition of the offence; and this was the reply—"Divvle a ha'porth do I care; isn't the Duke of Wellington [good luck to him!] going to make ladies of us all, and is not it myself that will then have a washerwoman of my own?"

Morning Journal, March 20th.

A communication from Dr. Warren, in the Medical Intelligencer, states a case of distortion of the ribs in a female. Dr. W. says—"At what period of life the distortion in this girl occurred, I was unable to ascertain. I was led to suspect it to be brought on by girting her chest with the intention of improving her shape. It is well known that this practice is a frequent cause of Pleuralgia in young ladies. The pain thus caused is generally in the muscles.

I cannot omit the present opportunity of stating, that the same practice frequently causes a deep seated, obstinate pain in the head, which no bleedings relieve for any length of time. The cause of this pain is the interruption of the blood through the descending aorta; in consequence of which it is thrown with unnatural force on the brain, and brings on a permanent derangement of the organ. The pain in the head, thus produced, has terminated in insanity, in three cases within my knowledge,—two of which have proved fatal."

The R. I. American some days since related the following anecdote of Russell Freeman, Esq. in whose place, as Collector of New-Bedford, President Jackson has recently appointed Hon. Lemuel Williams, Jr. The American says:

"We recollect an anecdote in point, which will serve to illustrate the adhesion of Mr. Freeman to republican doctrines, as well as the prompt and felicitous wit for which he has always been distinguished. During the high party times of the embargo, it so fell out that at some public dinner Mr. Freeman and Rev. Henry Lincoln, as zealous a federal priest as old Dr Osgood, sat beside each other at table. The latter being called on for a toast, gave the following studied epigram, alluding to well known events in the political history of Massachusetts, about that period:

"If Skinner skinned us without measure,
And Bidwell robbed us of our treasure;
How many democrats must follow
To sink the chest and make it hollow?"

Mr. Freeman's turn came next, and he solved the problem in true Yankee style by proposing one still more difficult and pointed:

"If nine tailors make one man,
Answer this question if you can;
How many priests like Parson Lincoln
Would make one saint that God would think on?"

From St. Joseph.—Detroit (Michigan Ter.) April 16.—Accounts from this part of the Territory represent the emigration as unprecedented, and that there are already near 400 families in the different settlements.—Elkhart and Prairie Round have received the greatest accession. Provisions are very high, corn one dollar, and wheat a dollar and a quarter the bushel. Very large crops were raised by the planters last season, and sold at low prices. It is supposed that grain will continue high, because many of the settlers will not plant their fields the present season on account of the land sales which take place in June, when many of them will probably lose their improvements.

Two Indians were recently killed in the vicinity of the white Pigeon Prairie, and some alarm exists among the inhabitants lest the Indians should avenge their friends in their own way, by killing a certain number of whites, without reference to their guilt or innocence. The murderer is supposed to be a man named Pat Welch, who formerly kept a sort of a tavern at Swan Creek, in Munroe county, and who is notorious for his other villanies.

Spots on the Sun.—The new England Palladium of April 28, says—"A great number of spots on the Sun were visible yesterday forenoon, stretching in an almost continuous line from one side of the disc to the other, and making a handsome appearance. With a powerful telescope, we should suppose that at least 200 spots might be distinguished; they will, of course, soon disappear, on account of the rotation of the sun."

It is not a little singular that the two men, Isaac Hill and Amos Kendall, who have made so much noise in a small way about reform, themselves occupy two offices which Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, recommended in his retrenchment report should be abolished as useless. What an opportunity is here for those virtuous patriots to testify their patriotism and contribute personally to the cause of reform and the saving of the people's money? Let them abdicate their offices, which their own party has pronounced useless, and go home, and earn their bread as other men do.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Columbia, Delano, from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 31st of March inclusive, with Shipping Lists to the same date.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The consideration of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, on Monday the 23d of March: after a few verbal alterations, Mr. Bankes proposed as an amendment, the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament. Mr. G. O. Moore supported the amendment. Mr. Peel opposed it on the ground, that although there might be some danger in admitting them, there was greater in excluding them. After a few words from Mr. Trant, the committee divided—for the amendment 84, against it 207—majority 123. Some further motions were made to amend the bill on the 24th, one of which was to exclude Roman Catholic clergy from Parliament; but Mr. Peel quoted a statute of the late king, rendering the provision unnecessary. During the discussion it was agreed that Mr. O'Connel could not take his seat under the present bill; he must be re-elected. [The church patronage of any Catholics who happen to become ministers, is to be vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and not in a commission as at first proposed. This amendment, which was introduced by Mr. Peel, takes away the foundation of many of the objections which have been made to this part of the bill.]

On Monday the 30th of March, Mr. Peel moved the third reading of the bill for the relief of Catholics. The Mar. of Chandos offered as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day 6 months, i. e. rejected. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Moore, Gen. Gascoyne, Mr. Call, Mr. Pearce, Mr. H. Davis, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. W. Bankes, appeared as the advocates of the amendment, and Mr. Peel, Mr. Fitsgerald, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Campbell, and the Solicitor General against it. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, the question was taken, and there appeared,

For the amendment, 142. Against it, 320. Majority in favor of the Bill, 168.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. The Morning Post of the 31st says:

"It is to be presented to the House of Lords this day.—No debate is likely to take place on the first reading. The great discussion will be reserved for the second stage of the bill, which is expected to be fixed on Friday or Monday next."

The Irish Forty Shilling Freeholders Disfranchisement Bill, was also read a third time and passed.

The Courier, which is opposed to the Emancipation Bill, admits that it will be carried in the Lords by fifty majority. We learn, through another channel, worthy of confidence, that ministers count upon a majority of 70 in the House of Peers, including 10 or 12 bishops. The second reading of the bill in the Lords, the Courier supposed might be fixed for Monday the 6th of April—the Committee on Thursday the 9th—the Report on the 10th—and the third reading on Monday the 13th of April, in which case the Royal Assent will be given before the adjournment of the House for the Easter Holidays.

New-York, April 30.

A very melancholy occurrence took place last night, on board the steamboat Franklin, on her passage from Providence to this city. *George Washington Adams*, eldest son of the late President of the U. States, was on board, on his way to Washington. During the day and evening he evinced no symptoms of indisposition, until near bed time, when he complained of a violent pain in the head, and said he would be bled as soon as he got to N. York. He, however, retired with the other passengers, but rose about 2 o'clock, dressed himself in a hurried manner, and awoke one or two of the passengers, complaining that they were plotting against him, and particularly asked one of them, what it was he had said about his (Mr. Adams) jumping overboard; nothing of the sort had been said, and the thing passed off, Mr. A. going upon deck and the passengers resuming their slumbers. The only subsequent trace of the unfortunate young man, was the finding, some hours afterwards, his hat upon the deck forward of the wheel guard, whence he is supposed, in a high state of fever, to have jumped overboard. Mr. G. W. Adams was a lawyer of promise—a young man of considerable acquirements—and has been several times one of the representatives in the Massachusetts legislature of the city of Boston. He was unmarried.

[*Amer.*

FEMALE SPIRIT.—A couple were lately going to be married and had proceeded as far as the clergyman's door; the gentleman stopped his fair comrade, with the following unexpected address: "ELIZA, during our courtship I have told you *most* of my mind; but I have not told you *all* my mind; when we are married I shall insist upon three things." What are they, asked the astonished lady? 'In the first place,' said he, "I shall lie alone; secondly, I shall eat alone; and lastly, I shall find fault when there is no occasion; can you submit to these conditions?"—"O yes, sir, very easy," she replied, 'for if *you* lie alone, *I shall not*; if *you* eat alone, *I shall eat first*; and as to your finding fault without occasion, that I think may be prevented, for I will take care you shall never want *occasion*.' They were married—and the writer of this wishes them much happiness.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MORE REFORM.—A gentleman who left Washington yesterday informs us, that among the new arrangements on foot, James Hamilton, Jr. late a member of Congress and chairman of the celebrated *Retrenchment* Committee, is to be assigned to the Comptroller's office, vice Judge Anderson, to be made Treasurer in place of Mr. Clarke—Ex-Governor Findlay of Pennsylvania, to be Register in place of Mr. Nourse. The Treasury Department is to be pretty thoroughly cleared of its present incumbents. It is further stated on the same authority, which is of the most unquestionable character, that Francis Ogden, esq. of New York, is to be the Consul at Havre, and that George Winchester, Esq. of Baltimore, is actually to have the Consulship at Liverpool, the most lucrative birth in the gift of the Government.

New York Custom House.—The Evening Post of Thursday says—"The Custom House is to be swept out clean to morrow morning, with a new broom, previous to Mr. Startwout's entering upon the duties of his appointment. The newly appointed Surveyor *(Noah)* has already taken possession of that office, and is as happy as the "Merry Wags of Windsor."

Boston Custom House.—The new Collector of Boston has appointed Mr. Samuel Jones, Mr. James Goosh, and Mr. John Muzzy, to be inspectors of the Customs for the port of Boston, in the place of Mr. Ebenezer Clough, Mr. John Minor, and Mr. John N. Welch, discharged.

The gentlemen discharged are acknowledged to be faithful public officers, good citizens and with large dependent families, and the only sin at their door is, they are "Republicans" of the John Hancock and Sam. Adams School, but not of the modern Jacksonian.

Mr. Clough received the following blunt, objurgatory note, characteristic of the new party, to which he readily responded.

Boston Custom-House, April 27, 1829.

SIR,—I having appointed another person to the office of Inspector held by you, you will consider this your discharge from any further service in said office.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.
Mr. Ebenezer Clough, Boston.

IS IT COME TO THIS!!!

Messrs. Editors,—I wish to ask through the medium of your paper, if offices have been sold or bartered away for votes. Are officers to be turned out of office to make room for these voters? And must even subordinate officers be removed to give place to these subordinate voters? Gracious Heavens!!! (with reverence would I ask) what is our country coming to? Must a humble citizen, for only exercising the right of a freeman, which he is entitled to do by the laws of his country, be discarded for so doing? Is it possible, in a free country like ours, that a man for exercising the right of his conscience, which right his God and his Country have enjoined on him as a duty, to be deprived of a living for so doing? If so—farewell *Independence*, and farewell *Liberty*. But let it be known to the whole world, if I die starving, I'll die a Yankee—that is to say, independent in Principles though not in purse.

EBENEZER CLOUGH, *Ward* No. 1.

Mobile, April 13.

Summary Vengeance.—A passenger in the schooner Olympus, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havanna, states that just before sailing, intelligence was received that a British vessel of war had captured, off Matanzas, a piratical schooner, and after putting in irons as many of the crew as they had irons for, *hung the rest at the yard arm*, and proceeded with the prisoners to Jamaica.

Speed of Pigeons.—In the neighborhood of New York, Pigeons have been killed with their craws filled with rice, collected by them in the fields of Georgia and Carolina, the nearest points at which this supply could possibly have been obtained; and it is well ascertained, that owing to their great power of digestion, they will decompose food entirely in 12 hours: they must have travelled 300 or 400 miles in six hours, making their speed at an average of about a mile a minute.

None are more inclined to become the enemies of vice, than those who have been its slaves—and are so happy as to have broken from their bondage.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1829.

THE GROWTH OF SILK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Y. AND C. JOURNAL.

SIR:—I am led now to address you, from the sensible pleasure I have just experienced from a visit to a highly meritorious individau, who, overcoming the prejudice too common and the indolence too prevalent in this county, has firmly determined to attempt the production of Silk. With all the difficulties and disadvantages attached to early experiments, I beheld nearly 200,000 eggs, in all their various stages, as far, at least, as the season would permit them to be carried. The difficulty most prominent was the obtaining the Mulberry leaf Had there been a sufficiency of the leaf of the white tree, the immense l bour would have consisted of the close attention, for about 35 days, of two or three amiable and intelligent ladies and one or two capable and active servants. To see the little worms advancing from the moment of their bursting their shells, to such a condition as to prove that they would soon reply the trouble they had occasioned, was really delightful—especially, when I recollected the valuable and easily attainable result of this trouble, the comparative produce of Cotton, besides the immense charge attendant on the production and conveyance, to *even our own* market, of the great staple of the country, and the ease and cheapness with which this important and delicate commodity can be conveyed to *the most distant climes.*

Under a properly prepared system, the establishment of which I speak, could, I presume, rear for market fully $9000 worth of Silk; or an amount equal in value to 160 bales of Cotton, at $25 per bale. The Sumpter (S. Car.) Silk has been estimated in Baltimore at $14 per lb. so, that to divide 4000 by 14, we have 285 lbs.; but, were we only to assume it to be worth $7, and to be 370 lbs. one horse could convey from Charlotte to Baltimore what a very slender establishment could produce. As to the quality of this material, this country is highly favoured in its means for producing this article; for specimens of the Sumpter Silk have been shown to the Italian Manufacturers in Lucca, and they say that the exhibition of such a material has been an affair but of very rare occurrence; nor have accounts from France been less favorable.

There is a point of view in which this subject appears, which is highly satisfactory. Hitherto the excellent mothers and fair daughters of Columbia have, unlike those of other nations, but rarely been able to contribute, in any great degree, to the principal staples, and thus have their distinguished industry and intelligence been debarred from assuming that rank which the large and lordly slave-holders, *(fruges consumere nati)* forming the would be (and, generally, the sufficiently *new*) aristocracy of the country, have practically asserted themselves to be sole possessors. And what renders this circumstance truly disgusting is, that these gentry are wholly unindebted for it to the industry and intelligence for which, generally speaking, these (in their opinion,) *lower* classes, these *exiles* from the *first* families and *first* circles of the country, are distinguished. How satisfactory and how gratifying it will be to see the honest yeomanry of the country & of the ancient families of the Southern States, the first of whom have been virtually expelled to make way for the Virginia slave, and the latter shoved aside to make way for these new made lords, again rise into importance, and without the aid of any thing except their own industry and perseverance.

For North-Carolina, and especially the counties of Mecklenburg, Rowan, &c. &c. the introduction of Silk is particularly desirable. It is such a staple as will occasion the emigration of more of its blacks and the immigration of a better race—a race that, responsible and independent, will cease to occasion the expence and dread of which these Southern States, more especially their cities and towns, are becoming the victims.

As to the white Mulberry, another year will much lessen the actual want; and encouraged, as will be the production of Silk, a second and third will produce abundance. It will not, like cotton, occasion negroes to be bought to grow it; nor will it be grown to buy negroes. It will create a mass of permanent wealth, which will add value to the land and steadiness to the progress of national greatness. And if the mineral wealth of North-Carolina can be so managed as to produce its share of profit, there is little doubt but that State would become superior to her Southern neighbours, and assume the rank to which the industry of her citizens and the real wealth of her soil, so justly entitle her.

I will conclude by an allusion to an old story, which, in the present state of debt and distress may, perhaps, be applicable. A fortified town beseiged by (was it not one of the Edwards?) some sovereign, had acted in such a manner as to make him determine that all the males should be put to the sword. The females of the town negotiated and obtained his permission, that they should depart, carrying with them what they deemed most valuable. At the appointed hour, each wife appeared with a husband, and each sister with a brother, and each spinster with a lover on their backs; and thus were preserved the lives of all. Now we will apply this story to the debt of the country, and merely ask our fair countrywomen, what will not be their pleasure, when they find their exertions have ridden their families from the horrors of debt, the miseries of poverty and the necessity of quitting their own firesides for the wilds of the West? This their perseverance *can* effect; and with a hope that *perseverando* will be their motto, I conclude.

A. P. N.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM:—If you should think there is any thing in the following letter that will interest your readers, you are at liberty to give it a place in your paper.

DEAR SIR,—Passing through the western part of North-Carolina, I stopped at a village where they were holding a County Court:—there were many persons collected near the Court-House, and hearing one of them talking loudly, I walked up to ascertain the subject of his address, and soon found he was the sheriff of the county, and was offering for sale sundry tracts of land, levied on, as he said, to satisfy executions—A against B—C against D, &c. I remained near until he had cried off several tracts of improved land of from 50 to 200 acres, at from $5 to $50 per tract:—they were bought by persons who, from their appearance, I took to be of your best class of citizens, I mean your most monied class. I recollected to have been in your State in the winter of 1821, and among those with whom I at that time had business, heard great complaint against a law which they said had been passed by their General Assembly, requiring all sales of lands and slaves made by executing officers, to be at the Court-House. I do not remember their particular objections to the aforesaid law; but they spoke of it as an innovation which they conceived might operate unfavorably to their individual interest; lessen the number of freeholds, and give more practical effect to the *aristocratical* feature, which they thought had been pretty strongly marked in the state constitution. Something I recollect was also said with regard to your Banks proving a sort of whirlpool, that would ultimately draw many freeholds within their vortex. I have since observed part of the proceedings of your last General Assembly in relation to those institutions; but more of that in my next. When I returned to my lodgings, "mine host" being a Justice of the Peace, a patroller, or something of that sort, I discovered on his shelves a bunch of musty pamphlets containing "Acts of the Assembly," as they are there called. I read the laws which authorised the exhibition mentioned at the Court-House, without coming to any conclusion as to the policy of the law in question; but I fell into a train of reflections on the legislation and general police of that State, when several questions arose in my mind. I feel deeply interested in the prosperity of North-Carolina; not only because you, my friend, reside in the country of my nativity, but because it is a member of, and might sustain a high rank in this Union. As you sometimes have been, and may again be called into her legislature, I shall take the liberty to subjoin some of the questions which occurred in the course of my reflections above spoken of:—

1. Are not the laws of your State more *prompt* in the collection of debts, than is compatible with the interest of an agricultural community?

2. If this is the case, do they not tend to promote that system of credit, which, I believe, you will admit, has long been too prevalent for the general prosperity of the State?

3. In every community, and especially in one whose first and great care should be to foster the cultivator, should not the laws protect the tenant in the permanent possession of the soil?

4. Was the law which gives the creditor the power to sell his debtor's land, introduced by your own enlightened statesmen? or does it depend on an old English Statute, made to enable British merchants to collect their debts in the colonies, while your state was one of them and which law never could have been enforced ever, in *that* commercial country?

5. Be it which it may, does it not tend rapidly to create in a Republic the unnatural relation of landlord and tenant?

6. Were it not for the single check given to this powerful tendency by your Act of 1784, which, I think, you call the law of distribution, and which is truly republican in its character, how long would it take for the cause above alluded to, to bring forth as complete a *practical aristocracy* as ever has existed for the oppression of the many?

You rather boasted of having, in the year 1822, abolished imprisonment for debt:—in my next, if I may have so much leisure, I shall make some remarks on that subject, drawn from a review of your law of 1822, as found in pamphlets aforesaid, as well as from what I have witnessed of its application, while passing through the middle counties of your state. At present I can only tell you, that if the tardy progress of improvements, and the depopulating Emigration from N. Carolina, of which you complain, are not attributable, at least in part, to some of the causes above alluded to, I am unable to account for it. You have a country, extending from Haw river to the mountains, which combines more variety and beauty of natural scenery, with natural advantages, and susceptibility of high improvement, than any I have passed through in my late tour—and the least likely, from natural causes, to spue out its inhabitants in the floods of emigration you speak of. Indeed, my dear friend, were your legislature to cease whittling on the surface, and give to agriculture that *efficient* encouragement which the interest of that state peculiarly demands; and had you something that deserved the name of a system of public education, which might in time render intelligence more diffusive among your industrious and hospitable citizens; I should wish, devoutly wish, again to be the proprietor of my patrimony in the country that holds the graves of my ancestors, and is still the residence of that friend who is entitled to much of my respect and all my affection.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE KLUTTS, Esq. as a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the Senate of the next Legislature of this State.

If there be one class of appointments in which, beyond all others, the public feeling should be consulted and obeyed, it is those in the Department of the Post Office. The people have a deep interest in the integrity and honor of the persons who are entrusted with the opening and examining of the mails, through which all the private correspondence of the nation passes; and it is essential that they should have entire confidence in those officers, or else the reputation and revenue of the Post Office would soon be at a miserably low ebb. No sooner is that confidence shaken, no sooner do the people begin to entertain suspicions that the inviolability of private correspondence is invaded, and that the Post Office is converted into an instrument of espionage, and the establishment is no longer worthy of, nor will it longer retain, the public support. Such a condition of things will be the natural consequence of giving these offices to individuals, without enquiry as to any other qualifications than that of zealous partisanship. Men, who, previous to the election of a president, have been his active partisans, will be equally active, after receiving the rewards of their attachment, to earn further favor by abuses of official trust, to confirm in power such as they have been instrumental in electing. There have been periods in the history of Europe, within the last forty years, when Post Office establishments have been controled for political purposes. We should be sorry to see such control exercised in this country, for whenever that shall be the case, we may rest assured that the spirit which led to our Independence, and which has hitherto preserved it, will have departed from us, and left us ready victims for any devouring despotism which the caprice or ambition of any daring usurper may choose to establish. *Jour.*

The cultivation of Silk has been introduced into Sumpter District, S. C. and is carried on, on a pretty extensive scale, by a single family. Some account of the establishment, by a visiter, with the reflections which the subject suggested, will be found in this week's paper.

Chief Justice.—Mr. TOOMER, of Fayetteville, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court, has been appointed by the Governor and Council to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor. The proceedings of the Council will be found in an extract from the Register.

The honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine has, we perceive, been conferred upon Dr. JOHN TRAVIS, by the Alleghany College, Pen. Dr. Travis was formerly of this town, but now resides in Caledonia, Tennessee.

Judge CLARK is a candidate for re-election to Congress from Mr. Clay's District. This puts at rest the rumour that Mr. Clay intended to offer; as were that the case, Judge Clark, his personal and political friend, would not stand in his way.

President JACKSON, it is stated, within two months after his inauguration, has caused more removals from office than were made during the Administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams. These removals, almost if not altogether without exception, have been made on the principle of *rewards* and *punishments.* The whole patronage of the Government is wielded to sustain itself. This charge was made against the last Administration, but without truth; applied to the present, it is true in its utmost extent.

The vacancy in the Supreme Court supplied.—Agreeably to appointment, the Executive Council met in this City on Thursday last, to advise with Governor OWEN on the appointment of a suitable person to fill the vacancy on the Bench occasioned by the death of Chief-Justice Taylor. A bare quorum of the Council was present, viz. Gideon Alston, Archibald M'Bryde, Thomas Kenan and George W. Jeffreys, Esqrs. A number of ballotings were had, which uniformly resulted in an equal division of the votes between Mr. *Ruffin* and Mr. *Seawell.* At length, one of the members added the name of Mr. TOOMER to the nomination, when, on the first ballot, he received a unanimous vote. Mr. TOOMER was of course recommended to the Governor for appointment, and commissioned accordingly. *Register.*

At the last session of our Legislature, an act was passed, empowering the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to appoint three Commissioners to represent the State, in the proposed meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held on the first of next month, confining them however in the selection, to individuals not owning stock in either of the Banks of the State. In conformity with the provisions of this Act, Gen. *Romulus M. Saunders,* of Rowan, Gen. *Louis D. Wilson,* of Edgecombe, and *Isaac Wright,* Esq. of Bladen county have been appointed. *ib.*

From the Circleville, Ohio, Herald.

The reader will perceive that the Editor of this paper has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Circleville. In October last he voted the ticket headed Jeremiah Morrow, for which heretical act, his official services have been dispensed with, with just as little ceremony as were the lives of *Arbuthnot* and *Ambrister.* Now the long and short of the matter is just this: The Editor did not wish that Gen. Jackson should be President; and Gen. Jackson did not choose that the Editor should be Postmaster. The General succeeded in his wish, and the Editor did not; and that was the difference. He has never been in our debt, and now we owe him nothing. As a candidate for the Presidency, we opposed him all we could; and now he has done us all the personal injury in his power. Let the account be balanced.

For ourselves, we shall endeavor to work our passage through the world independent of the General, or the *gag laws* which characterize his reign. As to our successor in office, he is one of the cleverest Vicar of Bray Jacksonians of our acquaintance. "May God preserve his life for many years."

We hope the reader will excuse this notice of *ourselves and Gen. Jackson;* we beg him to consider (if it savours of egotism) that it is produced by the first notice to ourselves from Jackson on his throne.

Law Case.—The Louisiana Advertiser contains a decision of some importance, involving property to the amount of more than $400,000, made on the 6th of April by the Supreme Court of that State. Judge Martin delivered the opinion of the Court, which was unanimous. The house of Morgan, Dorsey & Co. in 1825 drew several bills of exchange in favor of William Keener & Co. upon the house of Duncan and Sons in Liverpool, payable in London at sixty days after sight. The bills were endorsed by the party in whose favour they were drawn. They were afterwards presented to the drawees and accepted, payable at a certain banking house in London; the drawees at the same time fixed a day for the payment, which, however, was not mentioned in the acceptance, nor did the day when the acceptance was made appear on the face of the bills. The bills not being paid at the time agreed upon by the acceptors, which was sixty three days after they were presented, they were protested. The question before the Court was, whether upon such an imperfect acceptance the drawers and endorsers were holden to pay the bills. The Supreme Court of Louisiana having had the case before them for ten months, and making it the subject of careful and mature deliberation, decided that the acceptance and protest were good and sufficient to entitle the holders to their remedy against any of the other parties.

An instance of the melancholy effects that are liable to result from the habit to which many females are addicted, of *carrying pins in their mouths,* occurred in this village last week. A servant girl of Mr. John Rykman, while taking in clothes which had been drying on a line, put the pins, as usual, in her mouth; several of which she accidentally swallowed, & one of them became entangled in her throat. A Surgeon was sent for, who succeeded in removing the pin from the throat, but the poor girl suffered violent spasms in the stomach, which were succeeded by convulsive fits, that continued with but short intervals for several days, and her recovery was considered extremely doubtful. Towards the latter part of the week, the acute pains were removed to the bowels, from which seven of the pins have since passed, but her recovery is yet by no means certain, though the pain is somewhat mitigated. *Gore (U. C.) Gaz*

Fayetteville Market, May 7.

Cotton, 7½ a 8, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 6½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 8 75, prime 10; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 40 a 45; whiskey 25; wheat, $1.

United States Bank Notes 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, May 2.

Cotton, 8 a 10; flour, 7¾ a 8; corn, 43 a 47; oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 28 a 30; N. E. rum 32 a 34; northern gin, 30 a 35; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9, bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter. 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 40; T. Island, 48; sugar Mucovado, 8 a 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 30.

Richmond, May 4.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 42½ a 45, flour 5 25 a 5 50, wheat 1.00, apple brandy, 40 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Year.*
Saml. Harris's heirs,	440	$300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	$740	1826-7
Daniel Black,	100	$150	1825
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	$350	1826
John Olliver,	50	$50	1825-6
Benjamin Cooper,	200	$150	1826
John Hues,	100	$100	1826
David Hues,	200	$200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	$150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE,
Former Sheriff of Burke.

Morganton, May 10, 1829.....10t242.

Fresh Goods—*Cheap Goods!*

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of

SPRING & *Summer Goods,*
Hard Ware
AND GROCERIES,

containing almost every article usually found in Stores, bought for cash and selected by himself with care, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a full supply and as low, for cash, as any in the place, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

May, 1829.—6t38.

A. Torrence & Co.

ARE now opening an extensive assortment of fashionable *GOODS.* The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Susannah Sharpe. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, vs. Samuel Armstrong. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, vs. Deborah Raper. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, vs. Eleanor Pressly. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberds vs. Margaret Roberds. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1289.

Asher Lyon, vs. Lucinda Lyon. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

RDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, vs. Edward Buckner. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Ladies' Literary Port Folio.

THE INNKEEPER'S STORY.

BY MRS. HARRIET MUZZY.

About seventeen years after the close of the Revolutionary war, a stranger arrived at a principal town in one of our eastern states, and on being shown to a respectable public house, informed the landlord, whose name was Jedson, that it was his intention to remain there several days. There was nothing extraordinary in the arrival of a stranger in the town, and yet the landlord of the Inn before mentioned, could not help regarding this stranger with peculiar attention. He was rather inclining towards the vale of years, and evidently in ill health, and there was something in his countenance and in his air, that forcibly drew the attention of the worthy Jedson towards him, and which seemed to recall the far off remembrances of other times and other scenes; he communicated his feelings to his wife, and added, "if it was possible, Mary, I should say that I have seen this stranger before, and on the very night when we first saw our poor Eva!" "But it is not possible," echoed the good Mrs. Jedson; "he would have known you at once; besides such a wretch would not have been permitted to cumber the earth so long. It is only a fancy, dear husband; and for pity's sake don't speak of it to poor Eva—it will put her in mind of all her troubles!" The good man promised caution—and went to take one more look at the stranger.

Woman's curiosity is proverbial; and the excellent wife of the innkeeper was not without her share; but a stronger motive than mere idle curiosity, impelled her to feign an excuse for entering the parlor appointed for the stranger, and she forthwith followed her good man. Long and intense was the scrutiny with which the usually modest and quiet dame regarded the elegant looking guest, who reclined, apparently buried in thought, in an arm-chair which occupied a recess near the fire place. The stranger looked up, met her earnest gaze, and startled. Seventeen years had not wrought so great a change in the person of the landlady as might have been expected; for an innocent and active life had aided a constitution naturally robust, and she still appeared much the same as she had fourteen years back:—The stranger felt he had seen her before; he passed his hand over his flushed face, and addressed to her some trivial question. The tone of her voice in answering seemed to strike upon his ear as one remembered, but he said nothing.

"We have seen him before, Josiah," said the landlady to her husband, when alone. "He has not yet met the punishment due to his misdeeds. What shall we say? something we must do!"

"It is indeed him," returned Jedson; "what can have brought him here? It would kill Eva to see him—luckily, she is confined by a cold upstairs—but to-morrow Fanny returns. He shall see Fanny; she is the image of what her mother was when we first saw her: if he is the person we suppose, he must be struck with the likeness. My mind misgives me strangely, but I think he is only come here to die."

"I hope he will render justice before he goes to his great account," returned the zealous matron.

"He will, wife, he will!" replied her husband; "there is that in his face which bespeaks a broken spirit; he has a contrite heart, depend upon it, and if it is him, he will do justice as far as he can."

The next morning the stranger was much indisposed, and Fanny, who had returned from an excursion, was sent by her grandmother as she called Mrs. Jedson, to his apartment, with some refreshment. The guest started as she entered, and as she drew near he became dreadfully agitated. Fanny was alarmed, but unwilling to leave him thus, remained riveted to the spot where she stood. At length the invalid, conquering his emotion, made an effort to receive the refreshment from the hand of the unconscious cause of his agitation, and as if impelled by some irresistible motive, inquired her name. "Fanny, sir, Fanny Jedson," answered the agitated girl, as blushing, and courtesying, she withdrew.

"It is her very image!" murmured the guest; "who is this girl? how came she here? so beautiful! so fair, to conjure up remembrances so painful? recalling a form never to be forgotten."

In a few moments he had summoned the landlord, who was prepared by Fanny's strange agitation, to hear interrogations which he was resolved to answer in his own way. The gentleman requested Jedson to be seated, said he was lonely and should like a little chat, and after a few preliminary remarks, inquired of his companion, if the pretty girl he had just left was his daughter or his grandaughter.

"She is neither," answered the old man: "but I love her as much as if she was."

"But she bears your name," resumed the stranger.

"She does," returned the inkeeper, "because, poor thing! she has no other. However, it is an honest name, and never was coupled with a treacherous deed; so perhaps it suits the child as well as another."

"She is then an adopted child?" inquired the invalid, in a humid voice.

"Why sir," replied Jedson, "I'll tell you the story, and how I came by the girl, and if you do not join me in saying that her father was a villain, you will be the first who has differed from me in that opinion. But as I said before, I'll tell you the story.

"It was about the time when the British were about leaving Boston—I did not live here then, sir—I kept an inn on the Boston road; and somewhere about that time, one evening, a chaise drove into our yard, and an officer, sir, a British officer alighted, and handed out a young lady; a sweet pretty creature; she appeared melancholy, and somehow my wife and I both thought that she did not look like an officer's lady, but just like one of our own New England young women, so modest and unassuming. Well, the officer called for a room and a supper, and desired that his horse might be taken care of, as they were to go on directly. Curiosity, you know, sir, is natural to women; people say, to New England women in particular. However the young woman who went into the stranger's room to lay the cloth, and attend on the table said, when she came out, that she had looked sharp at the lady, and that she kept crying all the time, and never tasted a morsel of supper. My wife, who is as stout as a lion in the cause of her sex, could not rest a minute; she was afraid the poor girl was unhappy; perhaps going away against her will: and speak to her she would! So she took an opportunity when the officer went out, to go into the room where the young lady was, to ask her if any thing troubled her. The poor young thing said she was grieving at the thoughts of leaving her home. "Then why do you go my dear?" inquired my good woman, "is the gentleman a relation of yours?" "He is my husband," said the girl; and she looked up so innocent and quiet, that my wife was comforted about her, and contented herself with giving her all the consolation she could, about leaving her home, since she was going with her husband; and my good woman contrived to speak a few words to the gentleman, and begged him to take great care of such a gentle creature; and he promised he would. On going away, the lady came to my wife and said softly, "if you hear any one speak of Eva Haywood, tell them she has gone to England with her husband." My wife promised she would. They drove off, sir, and we never expected to see them again; but my good spouse could never forget the circumstance, and often spoke of the young girl, and said her mind misgave her that she was not happy. Well, about two years afterwards, it was in winter, sir, a young woman got out of a wagon that passed that way, and came into our house. She had a babe in her arms, and was crying bitterly. The wagon, it seems, had taken her up three miles beyond, and she asked to be set down at the first house. We knew her in a minute! It was the girl who went away with the British officer! She knew us too, as ill as she was, for she was nearly dead; she told us her pitiful story—she had lived with her uncle, who was her only relation living, in Boston, where she became acquainted with this officer. Her uncle hated the British; and forbade her to speak to one of them. But this one, sir, she loved; and when a woman loves, she is ready to forsake every thing to follow her husband. He stole her away from her uncle's house, and married her privately. They were on their way to embark for England, when they stopped at our house. Well, sir, they arrived in England, and she says he appeared to idolize her, and she was so happy; but it was not to last! After some strange conduct on his part, he at length told her he could no longer conceal from her that he had been married previous to his coming to this country, that his wife was living, and he could not entirely estrange himself from her; that his violent passion for her had induced him to do as he had done; that he repented, and should always love her alone. I shall not repeat all that poor Eva said, sir," continued Jedson; "but the result was, that she scorned his promise of supporting her and her child in affluence, and resolved to quit the villain who had so basely deceived her; she chose a time when he was absent, and secured her passage in a vessel bound for home. She applied to several, but sailed in the one which was ready first. When she arrived in America, she determined to throw herself upon her uncle's mercy, but when so far on her journey to him, she was obliged to stop to gather strength and courage to proceed. We made inquiries about her uncle; he was dead and his estate left to strangers in his will. Poor Eva and her baby had no friend, and no home! We kept her with us; God has blessed our means, they have both been treasures to us. We removed to this town, and have lived here eight years, the girl you saw is Eva's child."

"And her mother!" gasped out the stranger.

"She, too, is here, and still doats upon the wretch who has never made one inquiry about her or her child."

"*I am he!* I believed them dead," exclaimed the unhappy invalid: "bring me my child! I will explain, I will atone for all!"

The proud officer was humbled before the simple innkeeper—he saw and blessed his wondering daughter, and not daring to ask to behold her mother, he, in terms of deep contrition, informed Jedson that Eva was in reality his wife, that after his arrival in England he was urged by his friends to fulfil an engagement with a wealthy lady to whom he had long been contracted, and the marriage was only delayed on account of his enforced departure—that, dreading the resentment of his family, and overwhelmed with shame for his inconsistency, he at length resolved to impose on Eva the tale of his previous marriage, trusting that her devotion to him, and her destitute situation among strangers, would induce her to be content with possessing his love, while another bore his name. But on returning after a temporary absence and learning her departure, his grief and remorse knew no bounds. He inquired concerning all the vessels that had sailed for America, and learned that a female and a child, answering to his description of Eva and her babe, had gone in one of them. That vessel was wrecked, and the miserable husband and father believed himself bereft of those he had so fondly loved and so deeply injured. He never fulfilled his marriage contract, or lost the remembrance of his first and martyred love. He had been for many years an invalid, and at length resolved to visit the land and the birth place of his lovely victim.

The result is known, except that the gentle Eva saw, pitied, and forgave her repentant husband; and health and happiness again visited the reunited pair; and the worthy Jedson with his excellent wife, were sharers of the happiness they had been the means of promoting: and the father of the beautiful Fanny never forgot the impressions made by the Innkeeper's story.

Remedy for poisoned Sheep and Lambs.—These animals are sometimes poisoned by eating common low laurel, or lamb poison, as it is sometimes called. The cure is very easy and simple, and is as follows:

I take an onion and split it in two with a knife, and put one piece under each fore leg, with the flat side next to the breast. If the animal is so badly poisoned as not to be able to stand on its feet, the onion may be so placed as to remain in its proper situation a sufficient time; if not, hold the onion in its place fifteeen or twenty minutes, which will be sufficient to effect a cure.—I have sometimes pounded the onion soft, and applied it in that state, which I think answers quite as good a purpose.

I have known and practiced the above medicine more than fifteen years, and have never known it fail of effecting a cure in a short time, if properly applied, whatever might be the degree of sickness occasioned by eating poison, with this preference over other remedies, viz. The sheep cured by this method, appear to become as healthy as if they had rever been poisoned, whereas whenever we used clay, oil, grease, &c. they generally shed their wool, and and generally die before shearing time.

N. E. Farmer.

The frost at Charleston, S. C., on the 26th ult. was sufficiently severe to destroy some of the young fruit in the gardens, particularly figs.

Seed wheat is said to be very scarce in Canada and to command an extraordinary price.

POETRY.

FROM THE WINTER'S WREATH.

'Tis Home wheree'er the Heart is.

'Tis home wheree'er the heart is;
Wheree'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Throng'd haunts or mossy dell;
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright wheree'er the heart is;
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert—spring.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a heaven on each shore,
When Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free wheree'er the heart is;
Not chains, nor dungeons dim,
May check the mind's aspirings,
The spirit's pealing hymn!
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power,—
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

Oh, Mary, dear, bright perfect flower,
Pride of the plants of Nair!
Behold me droop, through each sad hour,
In soul-consuming care.
In friends and wine where joy was found,
No joy I now can see;
But still while pleasure reigns around,
I sigh and think of thee.

The cuckoo's notes I love to hear,
When summer warms the skies,
When fresh the banks and brakes appear,
And flowers around us rise.
That blithe bird sings her notes so dear,
And she sings while the sunbeams shine;
Her voice is sweet, but Mary dear,
Not half so sweet as thine.

From town to town I've often stray'd,
I've wander'd many a mile;
I've met with many a blooming maid,
And owned her charms the while;
I've gazed on some that seemed fair,
But when thy charms I see,
I find there's none I can compare,
My Mary dear, with thee.

ODE TO THE RAINBOW.

Fair bow! whose variegated hue,
And rosy flood of light;
Arched o'er the sky of vaulted blue,
And clouds of purest white.

Fair bow of promise! when thy rays
Their genial blush impart,
They strike a chord of holy praise,
Within each grateful heart.

Let cold Philosophy divine
The cause of thy pure light;
The humbler, purer part be mine,
To view it with delight.

Aurora Bo ealis gleams,
We see with wondering eyes,
As from the north it throws its beams
Up to the arctic skies.

With maniac flash and fitful light,
It glimmers in the skies,
It lends its radiance to Night,
And then in darkness dies.

But thy fair light, sweet bow of hope,
Fulfils the plighted word!
We see in thy wide splendid scope,
The signet of our GOD.

A man by the name of Modesty Mayzotte, from Montreal, was recently in Albany on his way to England, whose weight is 619 pounds! He is 6 feet 4½ inches high, 7 feet round the waist, and 40 inches round the calf of his leg. He is 63 years of age, enjoys good health, and walks, dresses, and undresses himself without difficulty. He is attended by his sons, and as they say of him, "is propably the *greatest* human being in the world."

The birth day of Washington was celebrated by the American residents at Paris, on the 22d Feb. The company was honoured with the presence of Gen. Lafayette, his son G. W. Lafayette, one of his grandsons, Mr. Lavasseur, and Mr. Brown, the American Minister. A short address was delivered by Gen. Lafayette, which he concluded with the following sentiment:—"The American Confederacy & may Washington's birthday be forever celebrated under the full constellation of their united state."—An address, highly complimentary to the private virtues and official conduct of Mr. Brown, was delivered by the Vice President. Mr. B. is expected soon to return to this country.

Politeness.—A first rate Mississippi snag, from Kentucky, meeting a French dandy in the streets of New-Orleans, on horseback, as he passed equestrian Monsieur near a puddle, the boatman made a sweeping bow, pulled off his hat at the same time, and giving it a low swing, at which the mettled steed, not fancying such *grace*, took flight, and left Monsieur to make a pedestrian retreat out of the mire. With the national characteristic of his urbane country, he returned the salute, but could not refrain from exclaiming, "Saire, you are too d——d polite saire."

A cartman in Albany was last week fined $3 and costs for refusing to carry a load of trunks from a tavern to the wharf for 25 cents. He demanded 12½ cents each.

The number of Jews now in the world is estimated at 2,700,000, of whom 1,644,000 reside in Europe and 32,000 in America.

Religious.

From Griswold's Discourses.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE.

Blessed has been the influence of the strict morality of the gospel on the condition of domestic life. It sanctions the singleness and the purity of our marriage state, and declares that wandering tho'ts are sins against holiness. It makes a civil contract a sacred one. It infuses an herb of health into the tenderest relations. It calls on parents to bring up their children in principles of religion, and that regard for duty, which they themselves respect, and know to be most conducive to happiness. It gives to man and his affections a home; if there is any thing on earth, indeed, that may share that name with heaven.

To sum up all in one word, the morality of the gospel is perfect, irreproachable, comprehending all human connexions, and conducive to the highest happiness in all; and it is, moreover, enforced by the whole weight of the sanction of the gospel. Our religion watches over our virtues with its angels, as over its most precious charge, and such guardianship cannot be nor has it been, vain.

And quite as characteristic of christianity as the strictness and purity of its moral code, is its gentle spirit. It is peculiarly a religion of benevolence, brotherly love, charity, forgiveness, peace.—It would have men treat each other as brethren. It teaches them to forgive each other's trespasses, to guard each other's rights, to redress each other's wrongs, to relieve each other's virtues, to heal each other's sickness, both of body and mind.

This spirit has been imbibed, these lessons have been practiced, by many a one whom the gospel tidings have reached.—Individuals have been found, who have sacrificed every selfish inclination on the altar of benevolence. But this is not all. A few instances of this kind would not be enough to prove any remarkable change in the state of the world. The mild influences of christianity are to be observed all abroad; in house after house, in heart after heart. Men who love peace and promote it, are not so generally despised as they used to be. The quiet, unobtrusive virtues, are more respected and loved; and men begin to think that enmity and revenge are no virtues. This has come to pass gradually. The gospel has been read to fierce audiences, by fierce priests; and mail clad bosoms have beat in the sanctuary as wildly as in the field.

But convert has dropped after convert, strength has been added to strength, and light to light, a new class have risen up and demanded their proper places and due consideration; not with an arrogant demand, but with the appeal of their lives and their examples. I mean the class of those, who neither admiring, envying, nor coveting worldly glory, pass through life in the exercise of the humble and charitable virtues, doing all the good in their sphere, and looking for another reward than the praise of men.—I call them a new class. Formerly there was no such class. Men like those who now compose it would have been termed ignoble and timid souls, and have been thrown by, among the refuse of society. None were counted but those who had swords and armor. It is not so now. Peace has more votaries, and they are of more reputation. The trumpet cannot make so many madmen by its fierce breath as it could then. There are men who can hear it unmoved. The work of destruction and death is not regarded as the great object of life. The meek and lowly are coming in at length to their inheritance, the earth—the new earth, for the old one has passed away.

Of course there has been more domestic happiness, more domestic virtue, since the number of the peace-makers has increased; since the hearth-stone has been more rarely stained with blood; since those mild, social, amiable qualities are more cultivated and held in high repute, whose peculiar dwelling and sanctuary is the domestic circle. The diffusion of peaceful sentiments, the general interchange of good will, the multiplication of gentle courtesies, have built up more and stronger and higher defences about the humble roof of a christian dwelling, a christian home, than moated walls or lordly turrets could afford when rapine walked abroad with a commission to destroy, and violence was protected in its design by the names of honor, courage and virtue.

Ordination.—The Rev. J. R. Goodman of Newbern, was on Thursday last, admitted to the Holy order of Priesthood, by the Right Reverend John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of this Diocese. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and an appropriate and impressive sermon delivered by the venerable diocesan, from 1st Thessalonians 2d Chapter and 5th verse, "God is witness." *Ed. Gaz.*

The New York Legislature has resolved to adjourn on Tuesday next. A large number of banks have obtained charters under the new bank law.